WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1852.

GENERAL SCOTT IN MEXICO.

We received a short time ago, from a gentleman in Maryland, a letter of inquiry respecting Gen. Scorr's religious opinions—that is, of what church he was a member or professed to be attached toand stating as a reason for the inquiry that certain reported incidents in Gen. Scorr's career in Mexico had led to the impression that he was a Roman Catholic. Regarding it ourselves as of less conse quence what a man's religious faith is, so "his life is in the right," and not doubting that an honest Catholic would make as good a President as an honest man of any other persuasion, yet we answered our correspondent, as in truth we were obliged to do, that Gen. Scorr was brought up in, and has continued all his life to be attached to, the Protestant Episcopal Church, or, as we used to call it in Virginia, the "Church of England," and was in (though long before the Mexican war,) that "WINfact a vestry-man of that church in this city when he was ordered away to Mexico. Perceiving since that answer was dispatched, that a controversy has arisen amongst sundry papers in the North on the question of "Gen. Scorr's religion," we have concluded that it might not be deemed impertinent in us to make this public reference to the correspondence alluded to above.

We have, however, another motive for recurring to the subject. The letter from Maryland led us to an inquiry into the nature of the transactions in Mexico to which it referred, and the result has been the discovery of certain military orders of Gen. Scorr while occupying the city of Mexico, which, in our judgment, reflect so much credit on the wisdom, prudence, discretion, and humanity of that illustrious commander that we think it due to him to lay them before our readers. Few persons, we apprehend, can appreciate the responsibilities, the anxieties, and the multiplicity of duties which environ the commander of a victorious army in a foreign country, the captor of a rich and populous city, and having no guide or check but his own discretion, unless indeed, as was most fortunately the case with Gen. Scorr, his own humanity. This brief allusion to the awfully responsible position of respect and deference. Gen. Scorr, after he had fought his way into the great capital of Mexico, will suggest to the reader the nature and variety of cases every hour appealing to his sole discretion, and demanding instant and stern decision. We almost think that the lustre of his generalship was dimmed by the civic virtues which he displayed in circumstances so From a general order, issued on the 17th Septem-

ber, 1847, embracing a great many particulars, to meet all probable exigencies, we extract the following passages:

Headquarters of the Army, National Palace of Mexico, Sept. 17, 1847. GENERAL ORDERS-No. 287.

1. It is still to be apprehended that many grave offence not provided for in the act of Congress " establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States," approved April 10, 1806, may be again com-

edifices and fixtures; the interruption of religious ceremonies, and the destruction, except by order of a superior officer, of public or private property, are such

3. The good of the service, the honor of the United States, and the interests of humanity imperiously demand that every crime enumerated above should be severely pun-

4. But the written code, as above, commonly called the Rules and Articles of War, does not provide for the punish ment of one of those crimes, even when committed by individuals of the army upon the persons or property of other individuals of the same, except in the very restricted case in the 9th of those articles; nor for like outrages, committed by the same class of individuals, upon the persons or property of a hostile country, except very partially, in the 51st, 52d, and 55th articles; and the same code is absolutely silent as to all injuries which may be inflicted upon individuals of the army, or their property, against the laws of war, by individuals of a hostile

second paragraph above, which may be committed abroad. in, by, or upon the army, a supplemental code is absolutely needed.

7. That unwritten code is Martial Law, as an addition to the written military code, prescribed by Congress in the rules and articles of war; and which unwritten code all armies, in hostile countries, are forced to adopt, not only for their own safety, but for the protection of the unoffending inhabitants and their property, about the theatres of litary operations, against injuries on the part of the army, contrary to the laws of war.

8. From the same supreme necessity, martial law hereby declared as a supplemental code, in and about all cities, towns, camps, posts, hospitals, and other places which may be occupied by any part of the forces of the United States in Mexico, and in and about all columns, scorts, convoys, guards, and detachments of the said forces, while engaged in prosecuting the existing war in and against the said Republic, and while remaining within the same.

9. Accordingly, every crime enumerated in paragraph No. 2, above, whether committed-1. By any inhabitant of Mexico, sojourner or traveller therein, upon the person the Commodore has leave of absence for two weeks, and or property of any individual of the United States forces, retainer, or follower of the same; 2. By any individual of the said forces, retainer, or follower of the same, upon the person or property of any inhabitant of Mexico, sojourner, or traveller therein; or 3. By any individual of the said forces, reminer, or follower of the same, upon the person or property of any other individual of the said forces, reainer, or follower of the same, shall be duly tried and punished under the said supplemental code.

10. For this purpose, it is ordered that all offenders in the matters aforesaid shall be promptly seized, confined, and reported for trial before Military Commissions, to be

duly appointed, [then given.] minal matters, through the ordinary courts of the country, shall nowhere, and in no degree, be interrupted by any officer or soldier of the American forces, except—1. In cases to which an officer, soldier, agent, servant or follows. ages to which an officer, soldier, agent, servant, or follower of the American army may be a party; and, 2. In

and property, are, moreover, placed under the special safeguard of the faith and honor of the American army.

16. In consideration of the foregoing protection, a contribution of \$150,000 is imposed on this capital, to be paid in four weekly instalments of thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars each, beginning on Monday next, the 20th instant, and terminating on Monday, the 11th of

17. The Ayuntamiento, or Corporate Authority of the city, is specially charged with the collection and payment

18. Of the whole contribution to be paid over to this army, twenty thousand dollars shall be appropriated to the purchase of extra comforts for the wound in hospital; ninety thousand dollars to the purchase of blankets and shoes for gratuitous distribution among the rank and file of the army : and forty thousand dollars reserved for other necessary military purposes. By command of Major General Scott:

H. L. SCOPT, A. A. A. G.

The above will afford some idea to the reader of the multitude and importance of the duties which the General of the Army was called upon to perform in the City of Mexico, and the legal ability which he displayed as magistrate and legislator, as well as mili-tary leader. Well was it said in the toasts at a public dinner at Albany, at which Gov. MARCY presided FIELD SCOTT was not less the scholar than the soldier, whose pen and sword have been wielded with equal skill in the defence of his country; the Soldier who has ever made the law of the land his supreme rule of action, and who, while he has always fulfilled its utmost requirements, has never in a single instance transcended its limits."

The following extract from General Order No 297 is, we presume, what gave rise to the surmise about General Scorr's Catholicism. If it fail to establish his claim to be a follower of that ancient faith, it will at least convince all candid inquirers into his character that he possesses a catholic and truly Christian spirit:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 297.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
MEXICO, SEPTEMBER 24, 1847.

1. Here, as in all Roman Catholic countries, there are frequent religious processions, in the streets as well as in churches; such as the elevation of the Host, the viaticum funerals, &c.

2. The interruption of such processions has already been prohibited* in orders; and, as no civilized person will ever wantonly do any act to hurt the religious feelings of others, it is earnestly requested of all Protestant Americans either to keep out of the way or to pay to the Catholic religion and its ceremonies every decent mark of

3. In the case of the viaticum, (visits of consolation t the sick and dying,) commanders of corps are requested when called upon, to allow two Roman Catholic soldiers to perform the usual functions on such occasions.

By command of Major General Scott:

H. L. SCOTT, A. A. A. G. * The prohibitions alluded to: "The wanton desecra tion of churches, cemeteries, or other religious edifices and fixtures, and the interruption of religious ceremonies." Martial law order, first published at Tampico, February 19, 1847, and republished City of Mexico, September 17, 1847. Gen. S. gave no other order on the subject of

MISSISSIPPI WHIGS IN COUNCIL.

The Whigs of Vicksburg assembled in the Courthouse Square in great number on the evening of the 26th ultimo. Thomas A. Marshall, Esq. presided. Hon. W. A. LAKE, W. C. SMEDES, and J S. Byrnes addressed the people. A large crowd of ladies were present. The following resolution

Another Cuban Expedition Reported to HAVE SAILED .- Advices from Madrid are to June 21. It is confidently reported that a telegraphic despatch has been received from the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, stating that an expedition had sailed from Chagres against Cuba under the command of an American General. It is also said, in connexion with the above, that the Spanish Government-with whom the American Minister. Mr. BARRINGER, has hitherto been successful in obtaining he pardon of the prisoners brought here as the result of the last expedition-have set their faces against any further exhibition of elemency, and the few who, from one cause or another, have not been brought within the former pardons, and are still at Ceuta, have little chance of getting out by any such process .- New York Post.

Scorr is a dead letter in this county.

[Coshocton (Ohio) Democrat. Like other "dead letters," he will be sentstraight Washington. - Raleigh Register.

NAVAL .- The United States ship Legant Commander (P. UPSHUR, dropped down to Hampton Roads on Saturday, and probably went to sea the same day, bound to the

Orders have been received at the Brooklyn navy yard to fit out with dispatch the razee Independence, the sloopof war Marion, and the schooner Dolphin, all of which vessels are now lying at Brooklyn. It is supposed that the Independence is intended for the flag-ship of the Home Squadron; the Marion for the exploration of the river Amazon; and the Dolphin for the Coast of Africa.

WHIG RATIFICATION IN NORPOLK .- The meeting of the Whigs of Norfolk, Virginia, to ratify the nominations for President and Vice President of the United States made by the National Convention, took place on Friday night. The Editor of the Herald says that he has never seen a more triumphant demonstration of enthusiasm on any ccasion during the long period in which he has had the nonor of acting with the party.

THE EAST INDIA SQUADRON, -Commodore Perry's flag ship is now at New York, and, we understand, will depart in all this month for her destination. We learn also that is now on a visit to Niagara Falls, whence he will return via Sharon to New York, and directly on his arrival in that city will repair to Washington for his final instructions. From what we have heard we are induced to think that there will be some material alteration made in the plans for the operation of the squadron in the East. The Commodore's flag will be removed to the steamer Susquehanna on his arrival in the India Sea.

Health or New Orleans.—During the month of June 182 deaths from cholera occurred in the New Orleans Charity Hospital, and during the week ending the 3d instant there were eight deaths from the same disease.

On Sunday, July 4th, two boys, sons of Mr. Byrant

lower of the American army may be a party; and, 2. In political cases; that is, prosecutions against other individuals on the allegations that they have given friendly information, aid, or assistance to the American forces.

14. For the case and safety of both parties, in all cities and towns occupied by the American army, a Mexican police shall be established and duly harmonized with the military police of the said forces.

15. This splendid capital, its churches and religious worship; its convents and monasteries; its inhabitants the man was completely blown up!

LETTER FROM HON. GEO. C. WASHINGTON.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCES

I have seen in the public prints the proce of the American National Convention, which assembled at Trenton, New Jersey, on the 5th instant, from which it appears that I was nominated as a candidate for the office of Vice President of the Presidency; and inquiring, among other things, United States. No official communication of the whether, in case Gen. Taylor should be nominated, fact has been received by me, and if any such was he (Gen. Scott) would support him. Here is the made it has miscarried. My name having been thus reply: unexpectedly presented to the country, I cannot onger consent to remain silent, and therefore adopt

his mode of responding to the nomination. letter of this date. I admit and feel at I am highly honored in being deemed worthy of public views you have laid before me. such distinction, and by having my name associated Until within a few days I had not supposed that my

the United States.

The Baltimore Whig Convention has presented to the nation, as candidates for the same offices, the

Gen. Scorr for twenty years, and esteem him for which mine is associated by you-all the moral influence his spotless character, and his frank, manly, and courteous bearing. I respect him for talents often severely tested, but which never failed him under patriotic and earnest in the same good cause. the most trying circumstances; and I admire him for his military services, by which the character of his country has been elevated at home and abroad, and been equalled by those of no man living or dead since the days of the Revolution.

He has freely shed his blood in maintaining the

onor of his country and her rights. His patriotic TARY OF THE NAVY, more than a year since, direct devotion to the Union, conservative principles, and ed the Commander of the East India Squadron to firm support of the Compromise measures, cannot, in procure and send home roots of the sugar cane, from my belief, be questioned without doing him great Solagore and the Straits of Malacca, which is be-

Mr. Graham is wholly unexceptionable, being respected for his talents and esteemed for his virues by all who know him.

Entertaining these opinions of the candidates of the Whig National Convention, and being fully and willingly committed to their support, I am constrainwillingly committed to their support, I am constrained most respectfully to decline the nomination of

the American National Convention.

GEORGE C. WASHINGTON.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, (Mp.) July 13, 1852.

WHIG MOVEMENT IN GEORGIA.

We find in the Georgia papers the following Address to the Whigs of that State, inviting them to send Delegates to a Whig State Convention, pro-posed to be held on the 18th of August, for the purpose of ratifying the Whig nominations for President and Vice President of the United States : TO THE WHIGS OF GEORGIA.

BROTHERS: The time has now come when it behooves the Whigs of Georgia—every man of them—to be at their posts. Under the lamented Harrison, you rescued your country, for a time, from corruption and peculation. Then you were betrayed and abandoned. In 1844, under the immortal Clay—the father of your party, whose name is synonymous with all that is noble and gallant and generous in human nature—you marched to battle with an eye single to your country's glory; but the result is re-corded in the dissensions and distractions and commotions which have wrung the heart of the patriot: section arrayed against section, brother against brother. In 1848, mosphere of partisan politics—as traitors to your country, you made a triumphant rally for that country's happiness and honor. But one more effort is wanting to com-plete your triumph. One successful effort more secures a Whig administration, which will enable our Union to bear up under years of Locofoco misrule and corruption. Shall we not make that effort? We call upon all true Whigs, upon all admirers of patriotic virtue, to unite with us in the present campaign. The contest will affect the counof peril and danger; and, under the banner of the hero of Chippewa and Niagara—the Conqueror of Mexico—let us achieve a victory worthy of ourselves and of the cause! Instead of "Pierce, King, and Kossuth," let our battle-cry be, "Scott, Graham, and our Country," and we will

To the American people let us appeal to vindicate us from the foul and infamous slander, repeated by the Demo-cratic Convention, of Treason to our country. Aye, let we rescue from reproach and obloquy the fair fame of a Hardin, a Webster, and a Clay, who poured out their blood upon the fields of Mexico! In order, therefore, that there may be a thorough re-

union of the brotherhood, and a perfect understanding, we most respectfully and earnestly invite the Whigs of the State to elect delegates in their respective counties to a State Convention, to be held in the rity of Macon, on Wednesday, the eighteenth day of August next, for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of the Whig National Conventions. tion, to nominate an Electoral Ticket, and to organize the

party for the campaign.
Whigs of Georgia! Every thing we have, as party men, been accustomed to cherish, depends on the contest. Let us remember the now classic glories of '40, the HENRY CLAY of '44, the victory of '48, and resolve to consecrate to a still more grateful memory the struggle of '52! Let us rear on high the standard of "Scott, Graham, and our Country," and bear it aloft in triumph! Then "Awake! Arise! shake off the dew-drops that glitter on your garments, and march forth to battle and to victory!"

Abda Johnson, of Cassville; Jason Burr, of Griffin; R. Mills, of Marietta; Russell Reneau, Wm. H. Eidson, C. R. Hanleiter, J. T. Doane, O. W. Cox, Eidson, C. R. Hanleiter, J. T. Doane, O. W. Cox, J. M. Boring, J. R. Horton, R. M. Clarke, H. Westmoreland, Wm. B. Chapman, R. A. Williamson, T. R. Ripley, A. P. Prince, J. Norcross, E. W. Holland, Thos. N. Cox. J. F. Alexander, T. Doonan, H. Pettis, W. B. Lucas, A. C. Pulliam, S. J. Shackelford, N. N. Welch, of Atlanta; J. H. R. Washington, P. D. Woolhopter, L. N. Whittle, J. H. Hardeway, J. S. Graybill, T. T. Wyche, R. Carver, J. A. Nelson, W. P. Goodall, J. A. S. Harris, J. G. Rogers, J. T. Price, W. Shivers, jr., D. C. Russell, L. G. Bowers, J. H. Lougley, J. Williams, W. O. Hurt, W. S. Lightfoot, W. S. Bedingfield, B. Tissereau, W. B. Watts, C. H. Freeman, A. H. Wyche, N. H. Eddy, J. H. Gallub, W. W. Wooten, W. Thompson, J. G. Shaw, S. W. W. Wooten, W. Thompson, J. G. Shaw, S. Hammond, G. L. Harris, J. A. Clarke, J. A. Vigal, S. M. Lanier, L. Valentino, A. A. Roff, J. Knight, K. Tyner, E. Ives, T. J. Moulton, of Macon; Philip Cook, Oglethorpe.

The British naval establishment on the great America akes has at last been wholly broken up. The Kingston (Canada) Whig says that H. M. iron steamship Mohawk has been sold to a private company, and her officers will

has been sold to a private company, and her officers immediately return to England.

LARKED, the accomplished robber, who defrauded the Otsego County Bank in December, 1850, of \$35,000, was on Monday convicted at Cooperstown of the offence for which he was indicted. An effort to prove an alibi was a ailure, and the witnesses were arrested and committed a charge of perjury.

The good people of Nova Scotta have been in a territ state of excitement lately by the supposed discovery of gold at Annapolis. A returned Californian washed some gold at Annapolis. A returned Californian washed some earth, and pronounced what he got for his pains to be gold, saying also that the precious stuff was as plenty in Nova Scotia and Canada as in California. It after-wards turned out that iron pyrites had been mistaken for fold quartz.

The Scientific American says that, during a recent ture at the Royal Institution, London, on Carbon, by Prof. FARADAY, the place was illuminated for some time by a very expensive light, viz. diamond in oxygen gas. Specimens of diamonds were displayed converted into coke, and one piece had one end converted into charcoal, while the other was diamond still. A gentleman at Yarmouth, whose cow for

failed to give the usual quantity of milk, detected a pig in the act of sucking her. Truly a learned pig and A notice of a recent steamboat explosion closes as fol-ows: "The captain swam ashore. So did the chamber-naid. She was insured for \$16,000, and loaded with LETTER OF A TRUE WHIG.

About the time of meeting of the Whig Nationa dings Convention in 1848 the Hon. TRUMAN SMITH

WASHINGTON, JUNE 3, 1848. DEAR SIR: I hasten to acknowledge the honor of your etter of this date. I admit and feel all the force of the

with that of the eminent and revered citizen selected by the Convention for the office of President of the United States.

The Baltimore Whig Convention has presented

The Baltimore Whig Convention has presented united States.

Whether I receive votes or not in that enlightened body names of WINFIELD SCOTT and WM. A. GRAHAM. for the high distinction in question, I shall, as a Whig, These nominations received my cordial assent, as feel myself under every obligation that can bind a citizen they will my zealous support. they will my zealous support.

to his country, and give to the nominec—whether he be
I have been on terms of friendly intercourse with one or the other of the four distinguished names with Reciprocating the personal friendship with which you

honor me, I remain, my dear sir, faithfully yours,

We have the pleasure to state that, at the reques of a distinguished citizen of Louisiana, the SECRElieved to be superior to the cane now grown in the Southern States of the Union; and that severa boxes of roots, in a growing state, arrived in the have been turned over to the Department of the Intion to the intelligent gentleman, Governor Ro-MAN, at whose suggestion the importation was made.

A GRAND WHIG RALLY .- We learn from a circular litter, received from the Committee of Correspondence, appointed by the citizens of Buffalo New York, at a meeting held there on the 3d instant that arrangements are being made for a grand gatheringat Niagara Falls, on the 27th of this month of that portion of the people inhabiting the North ern frontier of the United States who are favorable to the election of WINFIELD SCOTT to the Presi-

It has been confidently asserted that Mr. OUT LAW, of North Carolina, would have signed the recent card of some of the members of the Union party in Congress, if he had had an opportunity. We are authorized to say that Mr. OUTLAW had the opportunity, but declined to sign the card.—Repub.

Col. JOHN W. TIBBATTS, of Kentucky, died a Newport, in that State, on Monday of last week, in the 51st year of his age. He was formerly a Re-

Mr. WEBSTER'S SPEECH to the immense congregation of the people of Massachusetts, assembled on Boston Common Thursday, was full of veneration and love for the old Bay State, and of every thing but disconcent with the recent doings of the Whigs of the Union, to which there is but one remark tha can be construed into the least recognition that such try, for the better or worse, for many years to come. Defeated, and we again give the reins to the wildest Demoand articles for the government of the armies of the United States," approved April 10, 1806, may be again committed by or upon individuals of those armies in Mexico, pending the existing war between the two Republics. Allusion is here made to offences any one of which, if committed within the United States or their organized by the ordinary or civil courts of the land.

2. Assassination, murder, poisoning, rape, or the attempt to commit either; malicious assault and harty support.

3. The following resolution feeted, and we again give the reins to the wildest Demonstrate the country; that the justice, feated, and we again give the rins to the whole speech may have a feeted, and we again give the reins to the whole speech may have a gain committed by or upon individuals of those armies in Mexico, pending the existing war between the two Republics. Allusion is here made to offences any one of which, if committed within the United States or their organized by the ordinary or civil courts of the land.

2. Assassination, murder, poisoning, rape, or the attempt to commit either; malicious assault and harty support.

3. The Whig State Convention of LLINOIS has no malicious assault and harty support.

4. Seesoration of churchester, and a we again give the reins to the wildest Demonstration and applanase of his country; that the justice, feated, and we again give the reins to the whole speech may have again committed by the ordinary or deal of the whole speech may have again committed by the popular verdict upon his creaty and confirm the nomination had taken place.

3. Resolved, That this meeting do ratify and confirm the nomination of the whole speech may have again committed by the ward and act as a President, and we again give the reins to the wildent conditions and applanase of his country; that the usides, countries of the whole speech may have again committed by the ward and act as a President, and we again give the reins to the wildon.

4. Resolved, That this meeting do ratify and confirm the nomination had tak made the heart of the Massachusetts man dance in his bosom, yet without a word of disparagement to any other man or State, modestly surrendering all claim to State superiority, and forgetting his own exalted merits, and not offensively remembering those of his old constituents and friends. We see no intimation of a separate organization either in the speech or any of the proceedings.

[Newark Advertise

M. Caber, the French communist, has arrived at New York, on his way from Europe to rejoin the community established by him at Nauvoo, in Illinois. He has been treated to a banquet in New York by a number of Socialists and other visionaries.

THE AFRICAN SQUADRON .- We learn from a correspon lent that the United States Squadron was at Port au Praya June 12, officers and crews all well. The German town and John Adams had just returned from Madeira. and would leave shortly for Monrovia, and then down the coast. The Dale and Bainbridge had just returned from a long cruise upon the coast, and would leave soon for the Canaries and Madeira. The Perry was daily expected. As soon as she arrived the Porpoise would sail for the United States. The crews of the vessels of the squadron generally enjoyed good health, but the climate was beginning to show its ill effects upon their constitutions. Letters for the squadron addressed to the care of R. H. Yarrington, 31 India street, Boston, prepaid, before Aurust 5, will be sent to their destination .- Boston Journal.

A SIDE ISSUE IN MAINE .- The Portland Advertiser says that the State Temperance Convention which was held in that city on Wednesday and Thursday was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in that city. Resolutions were adopted unequivocally endorsing the liquor law now in force in that State, and expressing a determination to vote for no man at the coming State election who is not an unequivocal friend of the law. A State Central Committee was appointed to secure a thorough organization of the friends of temperance throughout the State, with reference to the election in September. It was also voted to interrogate the several candidates for Governor, in order to know exactly how they stand on the subject.

EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING-On Friday last, about two long bridge over the Cataraqui Bay to Point Frederick was struck by lightning about the centre, and, singular to say, the stone pier, abutment, and a large portion of the plank flooring were all destroyed and swept away,

leaving two large openings in the carriage way.

What adds to the singularity of this affair is, that at
the time of the lightning striking the bridge a soldier
was going over, who remembers seeing the stroke. He
was immediately blinded, the metal number on his cap
was melted off, his trousers were rent and burnt, and yet
he was otherwise uninjured. He recovered his eyesight
next day, but remained blind till then.

A singular wager came off at Antwerp recently. The master of a merchantman bet another 400f, that one of his sailors would elimb to the top of the steeple of Notre Dame, and remain seated on the weathercock for six hours. A sailor executed this dangerous feat. He climbed on to the cook at three o'clock, and remained seated till nine. A large crowd assembled and remained until the man came down, cheering him heartily on reaching terra-

SHOCKING ACCIDENT -A man named John H. Bond wa SHOCKING ACCIDENT —A man named John H. Bond was killed almost instantly at the Portland Company's works, (at Portland, Maine,) on Monday forenoon. He was at work with a couple of circular saws, which were driven by steam, and, while reaching over the one nearest to him to detach a piece of wood from the other, his frock except in the former, and he was drawn down upon it and cut almost in two. Notwithstanding the fearful character of the wound, he uttered a cry, detached himself from the saw, and walked some ten feet from the sawing bench and laid down, but immediately after ceased to breathe.

RATIFICATION MEETING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Never (says the Commercial Bulletin) has New Orleans witnessed a larger or more enthusiastimeeting than was gathered on the neutral ground last evening (1st of July) to ratify the nominations and resolutions of the Baltimore Whig National Convention. We shall not pretend to estimate the thousands that were present on this joyous occasion: aproximate idea may be entertained of the number from the fact that the whole area in Canal street, from Camp to St. Charles, was densely thronged, while the windows, balconies, and galle ries of all the houses in the vicinity presented an imposing array of ladies, who gave their earnest and enthusiastic attention to the proceedings of the

The arrangements were admirably conceived, and carried out without any interruption or mistake. The meeting was called to order by Col. J. B. WAL-TON, who read over the list of officers, all of whom took their seats on the stage as their names wer called, the President of the meeting being HARRY R. W. HILL.

A committee appointed for the purpose reported the following among other resolutions, all of which were adopted by the meeting:

WHEREAS the Whigs of the United States, in general Convention assembled at Baltimore, did, on the 21st of June, nominate General WINFIELD SCOTT and WILLIAM A GRAHAM as their candidates for the offices of Presider and Vice President of the United States: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Whigs of Louisiana fully and cordially approve and ratify the said nominations; and that we pledge ourselves to give them a zealous and cordis

support.

Resolved, That we hail with pride and exultation the nomination of Gen. Winfield Scott, every act of whose illustrious life has added to his glory, and merited the gratitude of his country. That his brilliant achievements in the war of 1812 adorn the brightest page in the annals of American bravery; that his prudence, sagacity, and statesmanlike ability preserved the blessings of peace in the Northeastern boundary and Canada questions, and averted the violence and horrors of civil strife in the Nullification and Cherokee excitements: that his administraaverted the violence and horrors of civil strife in the Nullification and Cherokee excitements; that his administrative qualities have been signally and profitably to the country displayed in the War Department under successive Administrations; that, in his brilliant and glorious victories in the Mexican campaign, his consummate genius, forecast, and wisdom have extorted the applause of the world, winning for himself the proud distinction of being the first Captain of the age, and, by his various and unexampled successes, achieving imperishable renown for his country and shedding immortal glory upon the Star-Spangled Banner: That his patriotism has been endorsed upon his manly bosom by the swords of his country's upon his manly bosom by the swords of his country's enemies; that his genius is proved by his unparalleled achievements; his services are unequalled in magnitude, advantage, and brilliancy; and that his life is a lustrous example of exalted public and private virtue, and affords a guaranty that in the Presidency, to which it will be the pride and privilege of a grateful and admiring country to elect him, his triumph will be the triumph of patriotism and liberty, of the rights of the people, and the prosperity

and glory of the Republic.

Resolved, That in WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, a gallant sor the South, we recognise a true and noble Whig, a tried patriot, a worthy son of an eminent soldier of the revolution, a faithful and fearless champion of the Constitution and the Union; and that his nomination for the Vice Preidency receives the unqualified and hearty approbat the people of Louisiana.

Resolved, That the Whig party is and has ever been true

to the Constitution and its compromises, and favorable to all proper legislation for their enforcement; that the country owes to a Whig Administration and to Whig couns the 51st year of his age. He was formerly a Representative in Congress, and served with credit as a Field Officer in the Mexican war.

The settlement of the recent sectional controversy; and that, being thus happily settled, we deprecate its renewal under any pretext, pledging to a perpetual Constitution perpetual fidelity, and to the laws in accordance with it

perpetual fidelity, and to the laws in accordance with it respect and submission.

Resolved, That we fully and emphatically approve and ratify the platform of principles adopted by the late Whig National Convention, and we recognise it as a summary of the political sentiments and determinations by the establishment and maintenance of which our national organization as a party is effected.

Resolved, That the official career of Millard Fillmore.

Resolved, That the ometal career of his party and won the has vindicated the confidence of his party and won the purchasion and appliance of his country; that the justice, approbation and applause of his country; that the justice, dignity, and firmness of his foreign policy have advanced and elevated American interests and character abroad; and that his devotion to the Constitution, and the purity and elevation of his Administration at home, have contri-

allusion to the illustrious dead. The platform was inconveniently crowded, and the heat excessive.

CALIFORNIA AND THE CHINESE.

The New York Courier publishes a letter from correspondent in California, from which we take the following extract, dated San Francisco, June 1:

"The interesting position which California now occu-pies in relation to the empire of China furnishes a theme worthy of more than a passing consideration. It is a sub-ject demanding more reflection than the rash citizens of our State have condescended to bestow on it, while taking most important and decided action in reference to the expulsion of the Chinese emigants. The excitement which was raging through the mines at the sailing of the last steamer has already died away, but not before our Democratic and free-trade Governor, backed by thoughtless men all over the mining country, had taken measures which cannot fail to check our growing intimacy with the Chinese race. Called forth by the Governor's special Chinese race. Called forth by the Governor's special message to the Legislature, demonstrations were made at many points in the mines, denouncing the Chinese as "burlesques on humanity," and all concerned in transporting them hither as fit panders to Satan and his host. In many cases the people have expelled the harmless Celestials by force and arms, and called on all Americans to do the same. Their claims have been taken from them ; they have been notified to quit the country, and manifestoes have been written and translated into Chinese, for circuhave been written and translated into Chinese, for circulation in Asia, warning the Celestials that they would not be permitted to emigrate hither in future. We cannot doubt that all these precautions will be effectual on the timid race against whom they are directed, any more than we can believe that the entente cordiale, thus far so promising between them and our interests in China, will not thereby be seriously checked.

"Our citizens have acted in this case with the same want of formight which has characterized the greater way.

want of foresight which has characterized the greater pro-portion of our legislation, as well as the demenstrations against all other foreigners who have been persecuted among us. We have made the name of California odious in Mexico, in Chili, in the Sandwich Islands, in France, in Australia, and in China, merely by the occasional lawless ebullitions of national antipathy which are sure to break out every few months. That these persecutions are and will be reciprocated in these countries, we must of course expect. The Australian press sees nothing good in California. No American, much less a California American, can obtain a passport to travel in Lower California or Sonora; while the utmost jealousy toward our nation characterizes every movement of the Mexican Government. That the French resent their treatment at Moquelumne Hill has been proven by their attempts to murder every American met with in their expedition to Sonora. Sandwich Islanders have been terribly frightened by the arrival at Honolula of a large number of American adventurers in the Game Cook. And now our action has materially checked the progress of a commerce coveted by all the world, and most ardently desired by our own merchants especially. It is to be hoped that our miners will learn wisdom by experience; their attempts at induction thus far seem to prove that they have left their brains as well as their morals at home."

Letters from Key West to July 2d state that no new cases of sickness had occurred amongst the passengers or crew of the steamer Philadelphia, after they were landed upon Sand Key, and those sick gave promise of speedy recovery. The captain had sent to Havana for coal, with which, when supplied, he will proceed to New York in-

The Nashville papers mention the celebration of the completion of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad beyond the tunnel through the Cumberland mountains. The Banner" says:

"The tunnel is about one hundred miles from Nas "The tunnel is about one hundred miles from Nash-ville, and its completion forms an important era in the history of trade and the steam engine. The Cumberland mountains have heretofore opposed a barrier to the pro-gress of the locomotive into the Mississippi valley; but this barrier is now conquered, and the locomotive will work a great change ever all the face of nature in that fertile and inexhaustible valley."

AWFUL CONFLAGRATION IN MONTREAL.

FROM THE MONTREAL HEBALD OF JULY 9.

Yesterday we had to lament one of the most awful cor

dagrations which has probably ever occurred in this city. It took place early in the morning in a shop near the St. Lawrence, Main street; according to some accounts, in that street itself; according to others, in St. Dominique street. Be that as it may, the dreadful element speedily ommunicated to the adjacent premises, and by noon the whole of the St. Louis suburb was in flames. The conflagration by four o'clock in the afternoon had destroyed nearly one half of the east side of St. Lawrence street, the whole of St. Dominique, St. Constant, St. Elizabeth Sanguinet, and St. Denis streets, all running parallel to each other from north to south. It had also cleared the whole of Mignonne, Dorchester, and a great part of Lagauchetière streets, running from east to west. At this time, say half past 3 P. M., we had made a very accurate survey of the course and extent of the confingration, and by comparing this with the books of the Corporation, we found, on a rough calculation, that something like five hundred houses had been destroyed, comprising almost the whole of the St. Louis suburb. Upon again going over the whole of the St. Louis suburb. Upon again going over the burnt district to verify our account, we accertained that a great part of Lagauchetière street had also fallen a victim to the dreadful element, which had also swept St. Denis street from end to end. By 6 P. M. the bishop's church and the late residence, as well as the newly-built palace of the bishop, were in flames. The fire had also extended along St. Catharine street, so as to destroy every thing on the north side as far as the Asyle, and on the south side as far as Mr. Coffin's the acuth of the south side as far as Mr. Coffin's the acuth of the south side as far as Mr. Coffin's the acuth of the south side as far as Mr. Coffin's the acuth of the south side as far as Mr. Coffin's the south side as far as Mr. Coffin sid every thing on the north side as far as the Asyle, and on the south side as far as Mr. Coffin's, the prothonotary. We then prepared to make up as full an account as pos-sible of the whole occurrence; but had hardly left the scene of the disaster for half an hour when we were again recalled to the streets by the alarm of the Hays House be-ing on fire. The report was but too true. By 9 P. M. that magnificent pile of buildings was in a blaze as high as the cupola, and it continued to burn till one story after another fell in. This did not happen, however, until it had spread ruin on each side of it. On the south side of the street a block of houses with an end fronting on Dal-housie square, and dividing Notre Dame from St. Paul street, took fire, while the sparks communicated the con-tagion right across the square (the whole of which was tagion right across the square (the whole of which was burnt to the ground) to the west end of St. Mary street, from whence the flames continued to be propagated by the sparks, to an indefinite extent, till we went to press. What part of the Quebec suburbs will be ultimately award it is hard to say. The timber yard and saw mills of Messrs. Sims & Coleman went early in the afternoon, long before the flames had reached them in a body, the fire being communicated by the sparks. We had hoped to give a fuller account of this fearful calamity, but the constantly-growing character of the evil was quite in excess of our powers; add to which the fact that almost all of our compositors were residents of the burnt quarter, and of course obliged to be looking after their property. We must plead the universality of the calamity as the excuse for our shortcomings. We have already prepared a list of about five hundred houses which were destroyed by 4 o'clock. We fear that the list may be extended to six or eight hundred, and there can be little doubt that between five thousand and eight thousand persons were last night five thousand and eight thousand persons were last night without shelter. The relief of the necessities of these poor persons is the most pressing call upon the community at this juncture. Their sufferings, mentally and bodily, have been extreme during the heat and anxiety of the last twenty-four hours, and we hope that means will be taken speedily to relieve them.

Another Montreal paper, after describing the ravages f the first fire, says :

Over six hundred houses have been destroyed, and the loss of the real property will be probably from one hundred and twenty-five thousand to one hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling. The loss of personal property it is impossible to estimate. Many poor working mechanics and laborers have lost their little all. From £15,000 to £20,000 we think a moderate valuation of these losses, exclusive of what has been lost in the church and palace, the woodyards and the shops, which will probably be £10,000. Upwards of three thousand persons must have been homeless last night, and many of them have to-day no means wherewith to procure a new

It was mournful as we drove along the site Cote-a-Bar-It was mournful as we drove along the site Cote-a-Barron. The large vacant field extending from the main street to St. Denis street, lying just under the Cote, was filled with groups of mea, women, and children, and their little piles of furniture and goods, while all around and below them was a smoking wilderness covered with chimneys like a burnt pine forest, with its scathed and charred trees, and the Champ de Mars and Viger square were similarly occupied with heaps of goods.

While on the route we witnessed the commencement of another conflagration. The wooden buildings in the rear of Hayes's House having been ignited by sparks from the other fire, the flames worked their way to that building, which was consumed, and all the houses on Dalhousie square, including the Hon. Mr. Moffat's residence, and the mess houses of the Royal Artillery and of the Twen-

the mess houses of the Royal Artillery and of the Twentieth regiment, and the Military Secretary's office.

The fire is still raging at the hour we write. God only knows where it will stop. It has crossed Amheret street, on its way through the Quebec suburbs, and it does not seem as if any power could save any portion of that populous ward. Montreal seems to be doomed.

A Telegraphic despatch dated at Montreal on Saturday says: "That part of the city known as the Quebec and St. Lawrence suburbs is destroyed almost entirely, making a clear sweep of a mile and a half in length and threefourths in width, principally dwellings. The Hayes House is also burnt." The whole number of buildings ensured is stated to be twelve or fifteen hundred.

LIBERIAN INTELLIGENCE.

The Alexandrian high school was re-opened January 12, under the instruction of its new Principal, the Rev. A. D. Wilson, a graduate of the Theological Seminary at

The Government has received from the British Gover ment a present of "five roller gins," constructed pur-posely by direction of the principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The object is to promote the culture of cotton by facilitating its suitable preparation for the

market An act of the Liberian Legislature offers a premium of five dollars for the best crop of cotton of a quarter of an acre; for the best acre ten dollars, and so on up to fifty dollars for the best five acres.

Several farmers on the St. Paul's river are going rather

largely, for a new country like that, into the production of sugar-fern cane. William Blackledge, who has been the most successful of them, expects to make several thousand pounds, besides some hundreds of gallons of

sirup.

The kernel of the palm-nut is becoming an important The kernel of the palm-nut is becoming an important article of trade. Last year a German merchant contracted for some hundreds of thousands of bushels of nuts and kernels; and this year the French are buying them in any quantity. This article, which is the refuse left after the manufacture of palm-oil, has been about as valuable as oyster-shells, except that they could not be burnt into lime. Two or three years ago a Liberian invented a morie of extracting a valuable oil from the kernel, and this trade seems to be the result.

of extracting a valuable oil from the kernel, and this trade seems to be the result.

Prince Will Buckler, of Grand Coloh, died about the last of March. He was an honest man, whose services in protecting the King of Grand Coloh, and keeping peace among his subordinate chiefs, were very valuable.

The Chevaller Niteroi, Chargé d'Affaires of his Imperial

The Chevalier Niterol, Charge d'Affaires of his Imperial Majesty of Brazil, was duly presented to President Roberts, on the 27th of January, by the Hon. H. Teage. Secretary of State. The Chevalier delivered his credentials, and was duly accredited.

The Legislature at its last session passed an act establishing the "Liberia College," incorporating its trustees, and granting one hundred acres of land for its accommodation. The teachers, till otherwise ordered by the trustees, are to be appointed by the Board of Trustees in

tees, are to be appointed by the Board of Trustees in America.—Boston Traveller.

ECONOMY .- There is a gentleman who has a ticket for an exhibition of paintings. He mees to see it twice every day, and sometimes more. single admission is fifty cents. His calculation is the the oftener he visits it the more he saves. At this rate he - metimes boasts and seems to feel, that he lays up a dollar or a dollar and half a day by his labors.

a half a day by his labors.

Another man of our acquaintance computes his savings of a somewhat similar description at several hundred dollars annually. He does it in this way. Getting his name inscribed on the free list of all the theatres, he frequents as many of them nightly as the limited time will allow: as many of them highly sale and often, on feeling particularly covetous, he traverses the entire round. He thus, when most industrious, coma night.

There is a good deal of money made in this manner in

our large cities, which the poor tailors and poorer widow ed keepers of boarding-houses are obliged to take for their coats and dinners. This is a large class, not enumerate in the census; for we think none of its columns is heade Vagabond. They are livers by their wits, but ought to be made to live upon them, or else starve.

[Newark Advertiser.

An English militia officer being told lately by a phre-nologist that he had the organ of locality very large, in-modently replied, "Very likely; I was fifteen years a colonel in the local militia."